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OUR SLOGAN FOR THE COMING YEAR

Do something to put Esperanto in your schools this year

We have just heard of the unexpected success at Praha, where 2500 delegates from 41 different nations came together talking ONE SINGLE LANGUAGE to organize our efforts as Esperantists. From Dr. Leono Zamenhof has come a call to us that we renew our idealism, our aim of world-concord and peace: Esperantism.

Nor can we well forget that aim of love and hope. The blood scarce dry on the warfields of Europe; the life-limitations of the maimed; the young minds warped by famine and pestilence and militarism; the burden that destruction has laid upon us all of more labor and less goods to pay therefor, and the future, the unknown future, all call to us to "do something." Those men and women who are not giving a portion of their time and effort to thinking out and to forwarding some means to obstruct war are mental slovens or moral slackers.

Opinions as to the best method may be widely diverse, anywhere between passive resistance and bolshevism; among the methods, Esperanto claims preeminence as the **one sensible and certain means** to the rapprochement of peoples. But it is not enough to merely believe in the efficacy of Esperanto. Faith without works is dead. The one place where Esperanto must be put to achieve the objective world-accord is into the mouths of the children. It is our task as convinced Esperantists and ours alone to get it there.

Esperanto is thoroly worthy to replace whatever study it displaces on pedagogic grounds alone, of that we have abundant unbiased expert testimony, and we can welcome first hand investigation into the facts of such teaching now going on. Mere argument or

barren theory let us not seek; but let us assert, challenging disproof from anyone sincere and thoughtful:

1. that teaching a common international help-language in every school on earth would bring about a harmony of thinking, and permit of lasting peace.

2. that in any single school the teaching of Esperanto will result in accuracy of expression, breadth of thinking and of sympathy.

A. E. hopes to present in further articles addressed to the general public, specific suggestions as to course requirements and methods, and the educational values of Esperanto. Let us meanwhile all do something to put Esperanto into the school.

—Prujno.

REV. HORACE DUTTON—WORLD CHRISTIAN

Tribute by Rev. Robert P. Anderson

Esperanto is a world language and it attracted Rev. Horace Dutton because he was a world-Christian.

He had the world-consciousness. Just as a physician develops a medical consciousness and thinks largely in terms of physiology and medicine; or as a farmer by study and thought develops an agricultural consciousness and thinks in terms of that science; so are there men who have taken the whole world into their thought, loving it, like God, and relating everything to it. For such men Christianity is not only for the salvation of the individual, but for that of the whole world. In their minds its social aspects are dominant. And Dr. Dutton was such a man. There was nothing provincial about him. The whole world was in his heart. To him one God meant one race, and all men are brothers. He looked forward to the time when this ancient dream shall be realized.

But the world is divided and at strife. How shall the fusion of races take place, "that all men may be one."?

There are two possible methods. The first is physical—by intermarriage. History has many examples of this blending of different strains into one. The British, to take an obvious example, are not a pure race, but a mixture of Anglo-Saxon, Dane, Norman, and others. And history does not encourage us to believe that a physical fusion of all races is likely. Indeed history indicates the contrary.

But there is a second way, a spiritual method, by understanding and sympathy. Horace Dutton believed in this, and he saw in Esperanto an instrument that would help to bring this about. Strife arises from misunderstanding. Esperanto, in his view, will bring men closer together, will enable them in many spheres to exchange thoughts and reveal them to others.

A world-language, Dr. Dutton believed, is necessary for world-affairs. A man with a world-consciousness is always tremendously interested in whatever affects mankind. When Stanley met Livingstone in the heart of Darkest Africa, he handed him a big package of mail from home. Private mail! Home letters after years of dead silence! But the great traveller put them aside. "I have waited for

years for news from home," he said, "and these can wait a few hours longer. **Tell me what has been happening in the world."**

He was a world-Christian. So Stanley told the thrilling story of the years and Livingstone listened breathlessly to the end. Nothing that might minister to the increasing charity of the race was indifferent to Horace Dutton.

Then he was greatly responsive to human need. His philanthropies were countless. Literally, he gave the very coat off his back to those in want. He often quoted a marginal text of one of Christ's sayings, when friends expostulated with him and pointed out that some recipients of his bounty were unworthy. **"Despairing of no man."** That was his own attitude.

He had a passion for justice and right. From his youth up he maintained a sweet integrity. His faith in God was sublime. Intellectually he was far above the average, and his heart was the heart of a little child.

He saw the shadows of death steal upon him, and he faced death with a cheer. He passed on with the high certainty that death could not even deflect the course of his life. He would live on. In this faith he had lived his four-score years, and in the strength of it, he died.

He lives beyond the shadows, but he also lives in our hearts. His influence fell upon many lives and reached farther than he in his humility imagined. He was one of God's noble gentlemen and his life has not been in vain.

THE FOURTEENTH E. A. N. A. CONGRESS

Each Congress has one or more special features which are distinctive. Comfort and convenience of access to the various functions seem to have been high points this year. With the Public Library equidistant from the Akceptejo and the Vendome, five minutes would take you across Copley Square and allow a call at the Library on the way, to ask a few questions at the Information Bureau recently established thru the efforts of our Mr. Lee.

By Monday night of the eleventh quite a group of Kongresanoj had arrived and the headquarters was a busy place doing the many last things. This year the President was really able to call a meeting of the officers at five o'clock on Tuesday, with many interruptions, of course, but it was helpful as we were able to give more intelligent assistance to the President during the formal meetings.

President Payson formally opened the 14th Annual Congress of the E. A. N. A. at 10.15 A. M., July 13th, and said:

"Among the many duties assigned to the President is that of presiding at the annual conventions: therefore by the power invested in me I hereby declare the 14th Annual Congress opened in due and legal form. We shall follow our usual custom of transacting business in English: there are sufficient reasons for it." The President had invited the Mayor and other persons of importance to be present at the opening session, but no one had been able to respond favorably.

Telegrams were then read conveying the greetings and best wishes of the California Rondaro and the Hudson County Esperanto Society.

Two printed songs entitled "Zamenhof" and "Saluto al la Verda Stelo" with music by Maria T. Bird were distributed among the kongresanoj.

In giving his report as Secretary, Mr. Lee referred to his monograph published in Amerika Esperantisto, December 1918, written in a statistical form under ten headings, viz:

(0) Esperantujo, (1) Studo, (2) Uzo, (3) Propagando, (4) Konduko, (5) Gramatiko, (6) Personoj, (7) Bibliografio, (8) Miksajo, (9) Bezono. He made a special effort under (6) to find out what had become of various "people," naming both active and inactive persons, so only the persons themselves would know who was called from the **dark corner.**

He wishes now especially to find out what has become of many who were interested in Esperanto years ago; we are hearing from some of them every few days. Samideanoj are urged to send information of any they may know, or better—to revive their interest,—as the help of every one will be needed with the present rapid strides Esperanto is making.

Mr. Lee is again preparing a report, as a Committee of One, on what is going on in the Esperanto world, and information is coming to him in response to his recent call from all parts of the world.

No item is too small to be of interest and use in making up these statistics.

The Assistant Secretary, Miss Meriam, was asked to report upon the detail work of the Central Office, and told of the increased efficiency due to the new headquarters in Boston. To give some idea of the varied correspondence requiring attention, she read several letters from different parts of the country, reported the starting of a number of new groups, among them Los Angeles and Halcyon, Cal., Salt Lake City, Baltimore, The Hudson County Society (Weehawken, N. J.), and Toronto. Also she told of the work of the Committee on International Auxiliary Language, of which Dr. Cottrell is the head and Mr. Ward Nichols the Secretary. Although an independent organization and from its nature not affiliated with the E. A. N. A., we are continually in communication with this office and reciprocally exchange items of interest. Dr. Cottrell is now in Europe and hopes to attend the Praha Congress.

This report was more general than in former years due to the fact that the Executive Committee and all the Standing Committees presented their own reports, but opportunity was given to ask questions concerning any part of the work of the Association.

Referring to Salt Lake City, the President told how he happened to find the story "Mimi" written by Mr. Giesy, a Frenchman, of S. L. C. and translated it into Esperanto. It was much appreciated by the author, who had learned Esperanto and written in Esperanto a little story of two people and their pet cats and dogs. The S. L. C. Group is expecting to have Esperanto taught in the public schools the coming year.

The Treasurer, Mr. Mann, reported in part, as follows:

Balance on hand July 1, 1920	$ 70.35
Deposited in First National Bank in West Newton to June 30, 1921	1959.66
Total receipts	$2030.01
Paid Out:	
Printing Magazines	$1062.05
Magazine Wrappers	41.13
6000 Keys	50.00
Other printing, letter-heads, envelopes, etc.	79.75
Purchases of books for sale	252.00
Rent (West Newton)	175.00
Honorarium to N. W. Frost (paid in July 1920)	100.00
Honorarium to E. J. Meriam (paid in Feb. 1921)	100.00
	1860.79
Bills for June Magazine and Rent	75.00
	1935.79
Surplus on hand	94.22
	$2030.01

Of this amount paid out $520.00 was paid on accounts due in the year 1919-20, so that with no unpaid bills on hand on June 30, 1921, we find ourselves in much better financial condition than a year ago. It should be noted, however, that the Treasurer says in his report:—"Nothing has been paid for services rendered the Association (Editor and Assistant Secretary) but small payments on account of these services were paid for the previous year."

Report accepted with applause.

Miss Butler, Chairman of the Executive Committee, read her report, which, prepared before leaving home, had been materially changed after the previous day's conference with the Treasurer and other officers, as she now saw we were ahead of last year and was convinced we had turned a corner.

The Executive Committee had divided its work so that each member kept in touch with one of the Standing Committees,—Dr. Camp with publications, Miss Stoeppler with Propaganda, while Miss Butler gave attention to the Finances of the Association. The latter seemed very important and the Committee, though unable to do much to advance the immediate interests of the Association, felt that, with working out a budget system, next year's committee may be able to formulate plans that can be carried out.

A report from the Publications Committee, Mrs. Isabelle M. Horn, Chairman, was given by Miss Butler. The report gave in much detail the handicap under which the committee had been working due to lack of time, money and the difficulty of arriving at desired results by correspondence at long distance. It urged strongly a campaign for increased subscriptions to the magazine and all assistance

possible to the Committee on International Language of the National Research Council. The report ends characteristically and could well be the text for next year:

"Coming back to the Publications Committee, I feel disappointed that so little headway has been made this past year along active lines. But to be an Esperantist one must also be an incurable optimist, and there is the new fiscal year to look forward to with its inspiration and its promise of better days to come. For this reason I feel that my successor as Chairman of Pub. Com. will have something real and tangible, something big and momentous to report on in the new year. Cooperation will do it."

The report of the Finance Committee sent in by the Chairman, Miss Leavitt, showed much time and thought had been spent by her Committee, which throughout the year had been in close touch with the Treasurer and the Central Office, and submitted two budgets to the Executive Committee with recommendations. The Committee was at first much hampered by the lack of information at hand for preparing a budget, or knowledge of the general work of the Associatin. This Committee has done pioneer work as it is the first one which has functioned under the present By-Laws, and says in reference to this: "It formulated and referred to the Executive Committee a tentative budget and later a second, hoping that its studies may be of some assistance to the new committee taking up the work for the coming year, possibly enabling it to comply with the requirements of the constitution by making up a budget in time for it to serve as a guide during the year.

"The Finance Committee wishes to go on record as opposed to the sale of the Magazine and discontinuance of book-sales at the Central Office, unless imperative; the Magazine being, perhaps, the strongest bond holding the Association together." (This had been suggested by the Ex. Com. at the beginning of the year on account of the large expense for printing the Magazine,—but after seeing the Treasurer's report and realizing more thoroughly the vital need for it, the suggestion was dropped.)

The Report closes thus:—

"The Committee feels that cause for gratification is found in the Treasurer's report which gives evidence that the Association has come rather successfully through what promised to be a very trying year."

The Examinations Committee, Mr. Hetzel, gave a full report of his work for the year; he had found it necessary to raise the fees as follows:—

Registration fee (for either examination)	$ .25
Examination fee (elementary)	1.50
To non-members	2.00
Examination fee (advanced)	3.00
To non-members	4.00
No. passing advanced examination and recommended for Supera Atesto	1
No. passing elementary examination recommended for Komencula Atesto	2

No. registering for elementary exams. who have not yet finished, or who have not sent Answer Papers 19

The Committee recommends that in case of a desire for a diploma from a non-English-speaking samideano, an examination (special) be allowed, entirely in Esperanto.

The Congress discussed this matter later, and by referring to the Constitution it was found that the Examinations Committee had full power to use his discretion.

The President appointed Dr. Lowell, Mr. Keyes, and Mr. Sussmuth as the Resolutions Committee.

Announcement was made that owing to the bad weather of last week the Pageant had been postponed, but that the trip to Plymouth would be taken on Saturday if it was the desire of the Kongresanoj: expression of opinion would be asked for later.

The Treasurer of the Congress Committee, Miss Goldings, announced that a sight-seeing auto would leave Copley Sq. at 2.30 for a trip through Boston and Charlestown to Bunker Hill Monument, returning through the North End to see the Paul Revere house.

Adjourned 12.15.

A very good-sized audience was present despite oppressive heat for the Propaganda Meeting which was in charge of President Payson, who said in opening for the information of non-Esperantists that there is no intention to make Esperanto a universal language, but only an auxiliary language to be used for convenience without interfering with the existing languages. Mr. Lee, Mr. Morton and Mr. Bardorf spoke, the latter telling of his experiences at the Dresden International Congress in 1908. Then Dr. Lowell told us about his friends inquiring occasionally, "Do you still keep up Esperanto?"

Dr. Lowell and Mr. Silbernik upon request conversed with each other, one speaking in Esperanto and the other translating. Lastly Mrs. H. F. Ober told us something of the progress of Esperanto in Bahai circles, notably in Persia.

This was followed by a propaganda playlet, "It pays to know when to be silent," by members of the Boston Society. The parts were taken by representatives of Boston's various nationalities, Italian, Russian, Ukrainian, Armenian:

Ada	Miss Terruso
Fannie	Miss Goldings
Arthur	Mr. Kisner
Bob	Mr. Marootian

After the play the audience was invited to the headquarters of the Association, where they saw the display of post-cards, lent by Mr. Smith of Orange, also our magazines and literature, and a delightful social hour followed.

Thursday morning, July 14. Meeting called to order at 10.15 by the President.

Mr. Maury, Chairman of the Propaganda Committee, gave a brief report of the lines on which the Committee had worked, and regretted it had been unable to accomplish greater results. He thought another year would show greatly increased activity.

Mrs. Roblin at the invitation of President Payson spoke of the Tiphany Motor, which is a very small motor available for use for toys, dolls, etc. with use of phonograph records; she spoke of its special adaptability for Esperanto Records; being "fool-proof," it does not get out of order.

It was unanimously **Voted** that Dr. B. K. Simonek be instructed to act as our delegate to the Praha Congress, July 31-Aug. 6, and the President was requested to notify him officially to that effect.

A letter from Mr. Hetzel explained an accompanying report of the Philadelphia Committee on the International Congress, which asked for the co-operation of the E. A. N. A. in inviting the World's Esperanto Congress to convene in Philadelphia in 1926, at which time there will be a Sesqui-centennial celebration. The matter was discussed and as a result it was voted through our Delegate to the Praha Congress to invite the Esperantistaro to Philadelphia in 1926.

The discussion of Territorial Sections was opened by Mr. Bardorf, who said in part: "I am glad to learn that constitutionally we have the right to expedite matters and put the necessary machinery into operation. Perhaps we in Canada feel the vastness of our country more than you do, because we are so sparsely populated. We have one person where you have ten. I have in mind a system which has been developed by the British Association of Industrial Chemistry, having sections all over the Empire. Each section has its officers and organization, keeping in touch continually with the central organization in London, where co-operating work is done, impossible without the **system of arms reaching** out in all directions. The E. A. N. A. might gain in organization, strength and the results of its labors with a similar system. * * I would advise this Congress through its President to make provision for a committee charged with the systematizing of sectional activities, with each section in charge of a fully organized body."

Mr. Bardorf's experience in Canada was that much energy was wasted because of lack of organized effort. (For example there were something over 300 pupils in classes in Vancouver last winter almost without our knowledge.)

The matter was discussed freely, and various opinions expressed; the general sentiment being that the Congress was in favor of developing sections, but not of forcing them.

(Note: The State of California is a very live section doing splendid work, and a great help to the E. A. N. A. Their officers would doubtless be glad to advise methods for other sections.)

Mr. Sayers of New York brought up the matter of dues in the Association and was anxious to have them increased to $6.00. Discussion followed pro and con; the Asst. Secretary from her knowledge of the make-up of the Association felt sure it would debar many of the most loyal Esperantists from membership, as for the most part they are people of small means. There are already three kinds of membership.

According to the By-Laws no change could be made at this session.

The subject of a book fund was presented by Dr. D. O. S. Lowell. He told of Dr. Dutton's great desire for a Book Fund and of the attempt to start it in the fall of 1919, when it was abandoned for a time due to conditions. An extract from a letter prepared at the time says:—

"The Fund will be applied first in buying books to be sold, the returns for the sales to go back for similar uses into the Fund, which later will be used for the publication of Esperanto books and literature that we may reap the full benefit of producing our own goods for sale. The Fund will be kept apart from all other assets in self-perpetuation."

The suggestion was that this Fund be called the Horace Dutton Book Fund, as carrying out his intention.)

Mr. Payson told of his translation of "The Moon of Israel" and getting an estimate on the printing which would cost $1000..

The subject was left open for discussion later.

Nominating Committee appointed by the President: Messrs. Morton, Frost and Roseboom.

Adjourned at 12.30.

Friday, July 15: Congress called to order by the President.

Dr. Lowell again brought up the Book Fund with the question, Is It Desirable? The Congress voted in the affirmative. The subject was discussed from all sides,—Mr. Mann spoke strongly in favor of a fund as we could sell a great many books if we had them to sell; he thought $1000 was the minimum amount we should aim for, and if properly presented every one would be willing to contribute something,—either as a loan or as a contribution. Many spoke on the subject and of their willingness to contribute, and it was **Voted** on motion of Mr. Mann that "The incoming President should have control of the Book Fund."

The Guarantee Fund came up next for discussion. The present G. F. is for 1920 and 1921 and according to its conditions must reach $1000 before becoming available. Due to that fact it did not reach the $1000 in 1920 until after the Congress in July, two calls only were made out of a possible four calls of 25% each. This year two calls have already been made and the other two will probably be needed, for as usual in such a fund there is some shrinkage. After the Congress last year a circular letter was sent out asking for a continuous guarantee from samideanoj, but it was found that many persons while always responding to calls were unwilling to pledge themselves indefinitely; in other words out of a possible $1000 less than $350 was received in such pledges. After some questions and discussion, on motion of Mr. Mann, seconded by Dr. Lowell, it was

Voted: That the Central Office be authorized to issue a call for subscriptions to the Guarantee Fund, stating the amount each person is willing to give annually, and saying how long such contribution shall continue.

Mr. Morton, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the following list for officers for the ensuing year:

President, Charles F. Bardorf of Montreal.
Vice-President, J. J. Sussmuth of Union Hill, N. J.
Secretary, G. Winthrop Lee of Boston.
Asst. Secretary, Miss E. J. Meriam of Boston.
Treasurer, B. Pickman Mann of Washington.

Mr. Charles F. Bardorf was unanimously elected for President.

Several nominations were made from the floor for Vice-President, but all declined to have their names used except Mr. Hetzel, who was not present.

Ballots were cast for Vice-President and J. J. Sussmuth was elected by a majority of votes.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously accepted, one ballot was cast for G. Winthrop Lee for Secretary, for Miss E. J. Meriam for Asst. Secretary, and for B. Pickman Mann for Treasurer.

Dr. D. O. S. Lowell, Chairman, presented the following report of the Resolutions Committee:

The E. A. N. A. in Congress assembled at Boston, Mass., July 12-17, 1921, do hereby resolve:—

That we view with pleasure the increasing interest in Esperanto in our own land, and especially in the lands so recently desolated by the sanguinary world war, from whose shock all men are still suffering.

That we extend our Greetings to the 13th International Esperanto Congress so soon to assemble in the ancient and historic city of Prague; that we confidently hope that from that Congress there will issue a revived spirit of fraternity and fellowship that shall spread wherever Esperanto is taught or spoken, proving that it is good and pleasant to dwell together in unity.

That our admiration and love for the inventor and founder of our language increases from day to day; that we believe he was destined by God to be of lasting benefit to the world by bringing men into closer touch and giving them a better understanding of and sympathy with each other.

That our zeal for Esperanto has in no wise cooled, and that we shall endeavor in the coming year by all lawful and proper means to place a knowledge of our language and the advantages to be derived therefrom before non-Esperantists.

That we urge all loyal Esperantists to affiliate with the E. A. N. A. and to subscribe to the American Esperantist.

That we shall use our best endeavors to secure the coming of the International Congress of Esperantists to Philadelphia in 1926, on the occasion of the sesquicentennial of the Declaration of Independence of the United States and the great exposition to be held in that city.

That we heartily encourage the revival of the Esperanto activities of our territorial sections, which were naturally neglected during the world war; and we trust those sections will provide themselves with regular councillors in accordance with our By-Laws.

That although many persons have a knowledge of Esperanto, and admit its claims, it can never be a truly effective force in our civiliza-

tion until it is taught in our public schools as a required study, with due credit given just as arithmetic, geography, history and English are taught; that therefore it is our duty, in season and out of season, to present the claims of Esperanto before educators and school boards, whenever and wherever we can obtain a hearing.

That the thanks of this Congress is heartily extended to the efficient Committee of Arrangements, who have spared neither time nor strength in providing for the convenience, comfort, and enjoyment of the Kongresanoj; to the Boston Public Library authorities for an attractive display of our literature and various courtesies extended; and to the management of the Hotel Vendome who have furnished ideal headquarters for the assembling of the Congress and the entertainment of guests.

That these resolutions be printed in the Congress number of Amerika Esperantisto, and a copy of the same be sent to the parties who are chiefly concerned herein.

Respectfully submitted,
D. O. S. Lowell, Chairman
John J. Sussmuth
H. I. Keyes.

Boston, July 15th, 1921.

Mr. Morton was requested to conduct the newly elected President to the platform and President Payson said:—

Sinjoro, baldaŭ mia administrado finiĝos, kaj vi devas preni sur vin, la devojn de la prezidanteco. La prezidanto de organizacio ne estas la tuta registaro, li nek povas krei, nek nuligi leĝojn, lia devo estas gvidi la kunvenojn, kaj la kunsidojn de la estraro laŭ la konstitucio kaj leĝaro.

La protokol-libro estos ĉiam je via dispono, kaj la tuta oficistaro viaj helpantoj.

Mi metas en vian manon la emblemon de via aŭtoritato, gardu vin, ke vi uzu ĝin juste kaj saĝe. Car "la saĝeco de la saĝulo estas la komprenado de la vojo."

Mi etendas al vi la dekstran manon de kunuleco, kaj mi certigas al vi, ke vi havas, kaj havos la bonvolon, kaj bondezirojn de ĉiu ano de nia asocio, kaj de la tuta mondo esperantista.

Anoj kaj amikoj mi havas la honoron prezenti al vi Sinjoron Bardorf, kiun mi nun deklaras prezidanto de la Esperanta Asocio de Norda Ameriko.

Mr. Bardorf responded happily, thanking the Congress for the honor bestowed upon him.

Adjourned 12.30.

Friday P. M. President Bardorf called a meeting of the officers and Chairmen of Committees, old and new, at 3 o'clock and plans for the coming year were discussed. The President appointed Mr. James F. Morton of New York, Miss Daisy Flanders of Manchester, N. H. and Miss L. F. Stoeppler of New York as the Executive Committee for the coming year.

E. J. Meriam, Asst. Sec.

List of Samideanoj buying tickets or otherwise contributing to the Congress

*Wm. E. Baff, Worcester.
Robert M. Bailey, Somerville.
*Mr. C. H. Bardorf, Montreal
*Mrs. Bardorf
*Miss Bardorf
F. H. Battey, Iowa City, Iowa.
*Miss Lois Beck, Greenland, N. H.
*Mrs. Randolph Bolles, Montreal.
*Miss Cora Butler, New York.
Mr. W. L. Church, Newton Center.
Mr. Louis Collins, Holyoke.
Mrs. L. V. Cowles, Montreal.
*Mrs. G. S. Davis, Boston.
*Mr. A. B. Durocher, Montreal.
Rev. J. H. Fazel, Topeka, Kan.
*Miss Daisy Flanders, Manchester, N. H.
*Mr. Isador Flikop, Boston.
*Mr. Norman W. Frost, Cambridge.
*Mrs. Nellie Monte Gill, Montpelier, Vt.
*Miss Etta Goldings, Boston
*Miss Jennie Goldings, Boston.
*Mr. Chas. Goldzier, Bayonne, N. J.
*Mrs. Julia Goldzier, Bayonne, N. J.
Mr. J. D. Hailman, Pittsburg, Penna.
Mr. H. W. Hetzel, Philadelphia, Penna.
*Miss Julia Hoffman, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. A. R. Hornbrook, Berkeley, Calif.
Kalifornia Rondaro.
Mr. J. M. Kerr, Denver, Colo.
*Mr. H. I. Keyes, Uniontown, Penna.
*Mr. Louis Kisner, Lynn
*Mr. D. J. Klajin, New York.
*Miss Laporte, Montreal.
*Mr. G. Winthrop Lee, Boston.
*Dr D. O. S. Lowell, Boston.
*Miss Julia M. Leach, Somerville.
*Mr. B. Pickman Mann, Washington, D. C.
*Mr. Y. Marootian, Boston.
*Miss Clara Matchett, Boston.
*Mr. L. H. Maury, New York.
*Miss E. J. Meriam, Boston.
Mr. Lee Miller, Louisville, Ky.
*Mr. James F. Morton, Jr., New York.
*Mr. Raymond Neri, Stafford Springs, Conn.
*Miss Eugenie Ohman, Boston.
*Mr. Edward S. Payson, Lexington.
*Mrs. Payson.
*Mr. J. C. Pellett, Brattleboro, Vt.

Mr. Rufus W. Powell, New York.
Mrs. Powell
Mr. Peter Reilly, Philadelphia, Penna.
*Mrs. S. H. Roblin, Boston.
*Dr. J. L. Roseboom, Rochester, N. Y.
*Mr. Jas. Rosenfield, Boston.
*Mr. C. H. Russell, Boston.
Mr. E. W. Rumsey, Milton, Penna.
*Mr. J. D. Sayers, New York.
*Miss E. Scheitlin, New York.
*Miss M. Scheitlin, New York.
*Mr. Jos. Silbernik, New York.
Dr. B. K. Simonek, Chicago, Ill.
*Mr. Henry C. Smith, Orange, Mass.
*Mrs. Clara Smith, Boston.
*Mrs. Ida Sorenson, New York.
*Mr. E. L. Southwick, Pawtucket, R. I.
*Mrs. Southwick.
*Mrs. Mary P. Stevens, Boston.
*Mr. J. J. Sussmuth, New York.
Mr. Chas. S. Taylor, Haverford, Penna.
*Miss S. B. Terk, Montreal.
*Mr. E. R. Terrill, Utica, N. Y.
*Mrs. Terrill.
*Mr. Wm. N. Terrill, Utica, N. Y.
*Miss Ester Terruso, Arlington.
Miss M. D. Van Sloun, San Francisco, Calif.
Miss Mattie Wadsworth, Hallowell, Me.
*Miss E. W. Weems, Baltimore, Md.

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*Among those registered at Congress.

J. Goldings, Treas. of the XIV-a.

Others registered or present at Akceptejo:

J. S. C. Daniels, Boston.
Dr. David Frankel, So. Framingham.
J. H. Hathaway, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Dr. W. O. Gossett, Brookston, Ind.
Mrs. H. S. Ober, Boston.
Miss Robart, Boston.
H. M. Parker, Boston.
Mrs. A. J. Sargent, Malden.
Mrs. Bertha Sammet, Malden.
Mrs. J. S. Seavey, Dracut.
Miss Seavey, Dracut.
Albert R. Smith, Boston.
M. G. Wight, Wellesley.
Marks Whittier, Boston.

Spertularoj

The meetings of the Spertularo held in the Public Library Lecture Hall were snappy and even exciting. The first meeting was in large measure taken up with the discussion of whether Esperanto should be used in correspondence and conversation on all possible occasions to the displacement of the native tongue in relations between Esperantists, a viewpoint ably sustained by Mr. Lee. The contrary opinion, that Esperanto should only be used in its natural office as a means of communication with alilingvanoj was sustained by Mr. Silbernik and several others. A vote of opinion resulted in 8 in favor of exclusive, as against 5 for the inclusive use of Esperanto. 17 did not vote. Dr. Lowell presided.

The Second Spertularo witnessed a deflankiĝo from this exclusive use of Esperanto, but was of great importance. Mr. Lee in opening provided us with plenty of activity and some amusement by dividing all possible earthly functions of propaganda into fakoj or "sponsorships" after the efficiency system of the business world; and these be bestowed like names in baptism upon the mildly protesting babies. However, as times flew by and the list of names was unexhausted, Mr. Lee completed his list in English.

Mr. Sussmuth then rose to outline a business proposition, the Esperanto Service Corporation, which under his direction is being opened in the very heart of New York. The office is at 42nd St. and 500—5th Avenue, facing the New York Public Library, and it is proposed from the headquarters to conduct an organized selling campaign of books and other Esperantaĵoj, with a flag always flying and constant attendance. Mr. Sussmuth has been an Esperantist from the earliest days of the movement in the nineties and is able from his business experience to guarantee that the concern will be run on business principles.

The president, J. J. Sussumth is well known to most of us in America as a member of the Lingva Komitato and of the U. E. A., and his announcement was greeted with marked approval. Members of the audience made haste to avail themselves of the opportunity to obtain shares in the enterprise, both for the profitable returns to be looked for and because of the manifest call for such an office in the world's metropolis. For further details see the announcement following.

The temporary officers announced were: J. J. Sussmuth, president; J. D. Sayers, vice-president; M. Sadagurski, treasurer; and C. C. Coigne, secretary. The list of temporary officers aroused some criticism, based on the ground that the list included two political non-conservatives, and for a time the air was rather warm, until Dr. Lowell with his accustomed urbanity refused to get "all het up" or allow us to either, so the meeting adjourned in peace. Moral: never start English in a "spertularo" meeting; tio kaptas vian kapron, as our office boy would say.

By the way, there's some of that stock left, I've got some, have you?

LA DEK-KVARA EN BOSTONO

For weeks, yes months, before Congress time, the Boston samideanoj made plans each Tuesday evening,—to be modified the next week—as to the best way to welcome the Kongresanoj and make it count the most for Esperanto and its highest ideals.

First of all the invitation had been given on the strength of the Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration,—and the Congress date must be coincident with the Great Pageant of the Pilgrims,—and it was finally arranged to come during the first group of days during which the Pageant was to be enacted.

Another consideration of importance:—it would be warm weather, and a gentle reminder had been wafted to us that we should try for a location "far from the madding crowd" and with wide open windows where ideas and ideals could be discussed in quiet and comfort. With some trepidation we approached the management of that perfectly equipped hostelry which expresses Boston and her traditions, for though most of us had attended many a Class Reunion and other social functions there,—at most we would be but a small gathering perhaps unheard of and unacceptable. Our fears were quickly dispelled, and had there been hundreds of us, of the most noted organization in the country, no more attention could have been accorded us; looking back over those days one is more and more impressed with the debt of gratitude for the hotel's ever-present thoughtfulness for our comfort.

Plans progressed, the time came nearer,—our **Lord of the Treasury** arrived a week ahead and appeared every day to see if he could not be of some help.

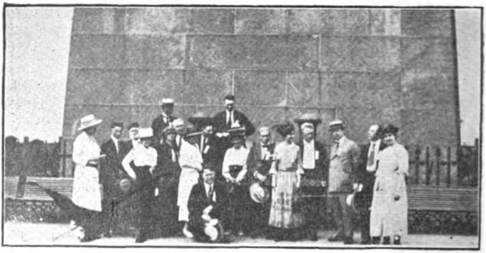
The day came for the first to arrive whom we were to meet: as if the heavens looked down and wanted to help in the welcome, Jupiter Pluvius ushered in the New York boat with thunder and lightning, not to mention a downpour of rain. Again on the following evening when we tried to give our guests the pleasure of listening to a Pop Concert in Symphony Hall, we were treated to another display from the heavens; the tables were turned and we had good cheer and a delightful tete-a-tete, in doors.

Sunday the samideanoj began to drift in from one direction and another, those we did expect and some we didn't expect; some asked to be met at the trains and boat, others did not, and one even wrote that as he could speak English pretty fluently he would run the risk of finding the akceptejo and the Hotel without adding to the duties of the Hospitality Committee. We fancy some who arrived quietly a day or two ahead of time had little affairs of their own to attend to not to be interfered with by mere Esperantists!

By Tuesday evening we all gathered in the hotel lobby, where greetings, welcomes and arguments made a merry buzz. The reporters also came and continued to come throughout the Congress, and thanks are due to them for the service they rendered in giving accurate accounts of our proceedings,—even the Sucajo heading didn't ruin our reputation for dignity,—and who could have refrained after seeing what he did? (No reporter!) 'Twas hard to break up that

evening, we were all so happy to be together again, but tomorrow and its serious business was to follow and reluctantly the Kongresanoj drifted away.

Wednesday afternoon our efficient Congress Treasurer and Social Secretary arranged for a sight-seeing bus over historic Boston, across the Charlestown bridge up to Bunker Hill Monument—the Mecca for all good Americans. We went into the little memorial building at the foot of the monument with its beautiful Doric (?) columns, saw the many precious relics and the pictures of those connected with early history; a thrill went through our hearts to be at the heart of the events which loom up greater and greater as the years go by. We entered at the foot of the monument and reverently read the tablet commemorating the deeds of the valiant handful of men; we came out and circled around the hill reading the tablets telling how the works were constructed on that memorable date of our history. The place looked so small, the grass was so green and all so peaceful; but some of us had the experience of hearing the rumble and the roar as did Rostand's L'Aiglon when visiting the old battle-field of Napoleon.



Je la Monumento de Bunker Hill (Jun. 17, 1775)

As we start back for the auto we turn a moment for a last look and to admire the wonderful bronze statue of Warren in front of the Monument. Then we whirl away through the old streets back into town through the North End seeing Christ Church and the Paul Revere House, and back to the Akceptejo in time for the first meeting of the Spertularoj.

All through the Congress days in the Akceptejo or in corners in the hotel were groups talking over knotty questions of construction, the future of the movement, or just jolly small talk, but all the time making the friendships that will last and understanding each other's point of view. One was heard fervently to remark, "It isn't the business meetings that count most for a Congress; it is the little groups that get together; unexpectedly plans develop or unknown facts come out which in the end are the great things of the Congress." For once

he couldn't raise an argument which is supposed to follow if certain ones are within earshot!

At the Akceptejo the book-case full of the new books just in, proved a magnet. A price list of books in a catalog is not inspiring, but the opportunity to sit down and pick out the different books, look them over at leisure and discuss them with your neighbor was one of the things to make these days delightful.

Something has been said about having the Congress coincident with the Great Pageant; but that "The best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley" was never more true than in this case, for the torrents of rain that fell during the first week in July made rehearsals impossible, and on Monday morning the papers came out with the announcement that the Pageant dates would be postponed for a week. However, Plymouth was on the map, and though all kinds of diversions were offered for Saturday, the number steadily grew of those who wanted to see Plymouth. The ten o'clock boat Saturday morning took a merry, happy group. To tell you all that happened that day would take pages; perhaps our camera friends can best describe its joys.

It would be impossible for one person to recount all the interesting happenings of the Congress; and if our readers wish more news, ask the next Kongresano that you meet to tell you his or her particular experience.

Through all the light-heartedness we were assembled for a serious purpose which was never lost sight of, and it is all contained in one little appreciation expressed a week afterwards.

One of the people who had learned a little Esperanto a few years ago and then dropped it for other things of interest, had come into the meetings and attended the Sunday Service at The Church of All Nations which is told of on another page. He expressed himself something like this: "That was one of the most wonderful experiences of my life: if I had known what it was to be I would have brought with me half a dozen men who would have felt the atmosphere of the place and been convinced without another word that Esperanto was not simply the language and pushing it forward,—but there was the great grand ideal back of it, which was shown in the tribute of Dr. Lowell and Rev. Anderson to Dr. Dutton, his life and his ideals and his unswerving faith in what it stood for."

To have brought out unsolicited from one person such a tribute was to know we had not held our Congress in vain,—and to have one more know what an inspiration our beloved Dr. Dutton has been to us who knew him most intimately was indeed a joy, for his long years of devotion to Esperantism and his continued interest in the Boston Society had indirectly made it possible to hold the Congress here this year. Ipeghenia.

THE DISERVO AND PARTING

The service Sunday morning was held in the Church of All Nations on Shawmut Avenue, a church where there is a place for relig-

ious worship in any tongue. Among the prominent groups using this edifice and its chapels are Portuguese, Italian, Syrian, and colored parishes. It seemed highly fitting that we who likewise have a message to all peoples should meet there in honor of Dr. Dutton who so loved the work there. As leaders we enjoyed the services of Rev R. P. Anderson and Dr. D. O. S. Lowell, co-translators of St. John's Gospel in the beautiful little illustrated edition. We were a bit late in arriving, as many of us had been up well after midnight the night before for reluctant partings with fellow-kongresanoj after the all-day trip to Plymouth. The service program was as follows:

La Ordo

1. Himno 15.—"Restu kun mi." (Ĉiuj kantu.)
2. Legado el la Sankta Skribo.—Sankta Johano.
3. Himno 61.—"Vin Anĝeloj Himnas."
4. Preĝo.—Patro Nia. (La aŭdantaro bonvole unuiĝu preĝante.)
5. Himno 86.—"Faru Laboron Nune."
6. Prediketo.—"Venu kaj Vidu." Johano 1:46.
7. Petado.—La Preĝo de Sankta Krisostomo.
8. Memoraj Paroloj pri la Reverendo Horace Dutton. (Angle.)
9. Adiaŭa Himno, 101.—"Ĝis Revido."

After the prediketo on the text of "Venu kaj Vidu," as applied to both Esperanto and religion, Dr. Lowell spoke of the position of Dr. Dutton as an Esperantist. Dr. Dutton looked upon Esperanto as an invention of divine origin; his fervent belief in it never faltered tho he did not himself acquire fluency in the tongue. His constant support of the movement among Christian Endeavorers and in the Boston Society awoke our utmost admiration.

Dr. Lowell then gave place to Rev. R. P. Anderson who gave an eloquent tribute in English to his former intimate.

At the close of the services some made their way directly to the Akceptejo, but others of us lingered and were shown over the rest of building, an eight story affair given up to the work of the Morgan Memorial, where old rummage and cast off clothing is converted in dull times into presentable articles to sell. This work is largely self-supporting and of course is an immense benefit to those out of work and to those economically inclined as well.

We wandered back as well as we could—several got lost—to the Akceptejo, and there were received with well merited reproaches for letting the lunch get cold—however, our appetites were still good, and the tempting viands—sandwiches and cake and coffee—disappeared rapidly amid a din of babilado.

Well, "the best of friends must part," as the song says, and one by one they broke away; this one for the mountains, that one for the city, some for home, others for vacation, all with happy memories. A few who couldn't resist stayed on to be with us at the Club on Tuesday but the rest bid us

Ĝis Revido je la XV-a!

On June 2nd, Fred Rawitser, a prominent humanitarian, died in Chicago at the age of 59. Coming to this country from Prussia at the age of 17 years, he worked his way up in the woolen and shoddy business by his ability and reliability. Retiring a wealthy man in 1917, he determined to devote his life thenceforth to philanthropy. In Chicago he found great opportunity among the jobless and the blind. Seeking ever new avenues of usefulness he dipped into the world's religion, and came to take an increasing interest in Esperanto. Of late he had even announced his intention of concentrating upon Esperanto propaganda to the furtherance of world-peace.

We extend our condolences to gesamideanoj Alfred A. Austin, 625 Garfield Ave., Topeka, Kans., for the death of their 15 year old son Leslie on July 21st.

Our last number mentioned the death on May 17th of Countess Natalia von Schenck in Los Arcos, Mexico. It is a name many Esperantists have heard and some held very dear. Born in Arnsberg, Westfalia, Germany, eighty years ago, her Esperanto work has been preeminently among the blind in Mexico. There has been scarcely a year when we have not heard in one way or another of her work there, teaching classes and introducing the blind to a knowledge of all that Esperanto may mean to them. We trust that another may take up the good work she has laid down.

Two very heavy losses have been sustained by the Esperantists in Europe in the recent deaths of Anton Grabowski in Warsaw, July 4th, and of Jozefino Finholdt in Christiana, Norway, March 3rd, both pioneers and active Esperantists.

KRONIKO AMERIKA

Weehawken, N. J., Junion 4, 1921, okazis festo de la komencanta klaso de la Hudson County Esperanto Societo, instruisto S-ro Sussmuth. Oni festis per vespermanĝo; saluto de Prez. Sussmuth; parolado de S-ro Morton el New York; gratulo al la studentoj; ĉi ties poezioj, rakontoj, kaj paroloj; donaco de standardo de F-ino Sussmuth, kaj de signoj; kantoj de Harmonio Asocio; fortepiana solo de S-ro Szwarc; violona de S-ro Milewski; kantoj operaj de S-roj Bostaliŝ, Rawlinson, kaj Schaefer; propagandaj paroloj esperante de S-roj Klajin el New York, Sayers el New York, Amiel el Parizo, Ortega de Mexico; Milewski el Milford, Conn., Baff el New York, kaj F-ino Garson Ferrer el Algerio, Afriko. Sekvis dankoj kaj dancoj. Ĉiuj konvinkiĝis ke kiel en aliaj landoj, tiel same en Ameriko kreskas kaj floras nuntempe la emo por disvastigi Esperanton.

Inter la ĉeestantoj troviĝis: Ges-roj Sussmuth, F-ino C. S. Sussmuth, Hans Messmer, Hugo Messmer, Jack Feurer, M. Bastolich, George Paropat, Mrs. Paropat, Mrs. Feurer, M. Gascone, M. Bortnik, M. Ortega, M. Scheitlin, M. Klajin, J. Sayres, James F. Morton, Jr., Fred Rawlinson, Louise Nagel, Louise Pardee, Matilda Schich-

tel, Sylvia Salleslein, Anna Mettler, Arthur J. Schaefer, E. Waldvogel, F. Abato, Mrs. Messmer, Theodore Osterhaus, Ida Sorensen, Max Amiel el Paris, Elsie Bramson, George R. O'Brien, Charles Chemette, Francujo, Walter M. Milewski, James Denson Sayres, J. R. Ortega, Augusta Dickmann, Gabriel Yaseon, Morris Bortnick, George B. Partopat, Nathan Sadanesky, George Saville, M. Fagin, Ida Rosenthal, M. Ginsburg, Sigrid Feurer, Charlotte Paropat.

La klubo ankaŭ eldonis lastatempe flugfoliojn konstatante 14 fakopen official paid courses in the local evening schools.

Boulder, Colo.—Rev. J. H. Fazel el Topeka, Kans., kiu havis sian libertempon ĉi tie, estas vere vigla propagandisto. Baldaŭ post lia alveno li konatiĝis kun la lokaj Esperantistoj, starigis klason, paroladis ĉe la Knabskoltoj, intervjuis gazet-raportistojn kaj paroladis antaŭ cent ekinteresantoj ĉe la presbiteria eklezio.

Boston, Mass.—S-ro B. P. Mann, dum restado en Boston montris sian viglecon per propagando ĉe la Mass. Fako de Edukado—kaj tute sen embaraso, kompreneble, ĉar li estas filo de Horace Mann, kiu en sia epoko penis por kaj venkigis la novan ideon en edukado en Massachusetts kaj Usono-tuta—per la revolucia propono ke oni enkonduku Esperanton en la unuagradaj lernejoj antaŭ ol oni enkondukas la legadon kaj skribadon de la angla. Ĉu la Edukistaro konvinkiĝis, ĉu ne, oni nun komprenas ke Esperanto estas serioza projekto de seriozuloj.

PRESS MENTION

Boston papers gave us considerable space during the week of the Congress, and it only possible here to mention the titles and dates. Any articles not here cited are not yet known to us and we will appreciate notice of any or receipt of the clippings with dates.

Boston Transcript, June 28—Esperantists Meet July 12.
Boston Herald, June 28—Esperanto Ass'n to Gather in Boston.
Boston Globe, July 10—Choo Vee Parolahs Esperanto?
Boston Herald, July 11—Esperantists in Boston. (ed.)
Boston Herald, July12—Say Esperanto Grows in Favor.
Boston Transcript, July 12—Finding a Modern Antidote for Babel.
Boston Traveler, July 12—Esperantists in Hub for Congress.
Boston Post, July 13—Says U. S. Needs to Use Esp. to Hold Trade.
Boston Herald, July 13—Reception Opens Esperanto Congress.
Boston Traveler, July 13—Esperanto for Boston Schools.
Boston Transcript, July 13—Want Esperanto in Schools.
Boston Globe, July 14—Reception Opens Esperanto Congress.
Boston Transcript, July 14—Esperantists Make Plans.
Boston Herald, July 15—Montreal Man Esperanto Head.
Boston Transcript, July 15—Esperantists Elect.
Boston Record, July 15—Dr. Zamenhof's Tongue.
Boston Herald, July 16—Esperantists Enjoy "Sucajos."
Boston Globe, July 16—Esperantists Elect Officers.
Boston American, July 16—Esperantists Elect New Years Officers.
Boston Traveler, July 16—Esperantists at Plymouth.
Gazetta del Massachusetts, July 16—Esperanto.
Boston Transcript, July 18—Esperanto. (ed.)
Framingham Evening News, July 20—Local Interest in Progress of Esperanto.
Christian Register, July 28—A Universal Tongue.
Boston Globe, August 1—Esperantists Want Recognition for Ireland.

We understand that reports concerning the Congress also appeared in the Hudson (N. J.) Dispatch, Hudson Observer, Hudson News, and New Jersey Post.

Camden (N. J.) Post, July 11. "Esperanto and the Plymouth Celebration" a communication by L. S. Ware who points out how the sturdy pioneering spirit of the Pilgrims has kept the Esperantists, too, at their task of enlightening the world—a task now beginning to receive its due recognition and triumph.

Storm Lake (Iowa) Bulletin, July 22. "One Language Needed." In this Dr. Fracker tells the story of a practical application of Esperanto made among immigrants in the United States by Mr. Ernest McCullough.

Utica Herald-Dispatch, July 21. "Esperantist Meet," an account by Mr. Terrill of the Congress from which he had just returned.

Utica Daily Press, July 20. 'Utican Returns from Esperantists' Meeting," a more extended article telling of the Congress playlet, "When to be Silent," and of the various sessions in Boston.

Worcester (Mass.) Daily Gazette, July 18. "Esperanto—though it grows English still flourishes," an editorial attack on Esperanto foi attempting to oust English, brought responses July 21 and 26, in which Esperantists pointed out the slight misconceptions of the "wise guy" editor.

The Boulder University Silver and Gold for July 29 announced Mr. Fazel's lecture on Esperanto and gave a brief summary of the language and its successes.

BOSTONO—ĈU RUĜA AŬ VERDA?

Multaj neatenditaj aferoj okazis ĉe la XIV-a Kongreso kaj inter aliaj la sekvantaj ne estas la malplej interesaj, tute ne!

Foje, post tre vigla kunsido de la voĉdonrajtigitaj ĉeestantoj, unu Samideanino, kiu ne jus aliĝis al "nia Afero," provis klarigi al mi kelkajn aferojn pri kiuj mi ne estis sen duboj. Laŭ ŝia opinio, ni estas minacataj de influo de pli aŭ malpli radikalaj partianoj kiuj eble uzos Esperanton kiel propagandilon por la dissemado de revoluciaj doktrinoj. "Kaj sendube vi scias ke ni en Boston ne estas Ruĝuloj, tute alie! Ni estas eble tro malantaŭvidantaj, konservativaj, ne progresemaj, k. t. p." Eble ŝi miretis pri la miaj ridetoj, sed mi tute ne povis ilin kaŝi. "Ni en Boston—" Verdire! Boston, la radcentro de la Universo! Boston, kie okazis la memorinda "Te-festo"—kie sin trovis la "Hejt-bedo de la Revolucio" en 1776! Boston kie antaŭ nelonge la Policanoj mem strikis—kaj kie fondiĝis la unua Societo Esperantista en Usono! Boston, el kiu elvenas tiel multaj bonaj novaj ideoj! kie sin trovas la "Patrino Preĝejo de la Kristanaj Scienculoj—kie estas multaj "Baha-anoj", Teosofanoj, Liberpensuloj, kaj tiel plu, kaj plu, kaj pluen! Ĉu iu povas miri je miaj nekaŝeblaj ridetoj? Mi mem miras ke mi ne laŭte ridegis!

—"TRE."

THE BANQUET

The banquet was, as Esperanto banquets aim to be, a blaze of beauty and a feast of wit. It was indeed a feast both physical and spiritual, and its absolute ease and freedom did high credit to those who arranged it, both the Esperantists and mine hosts of the hotel. We met, some 55 of us, in the same room where our business sessions had been held, but which was now arrayed with a dozen round and one long table, ornately decorated with silver candlesticks. We found our places by beribboned cards each with name and an appropriate Esperanto verselet. Silent-footed attendants distributed among us the menus, a work of art and wit. What did we have to eat? Oh! Olivoj laŭ la Ekzercaro, Rafanetoj laŭfundamentaj. (Bedaŭrinde mi manĝas nek unu nek alian eĉ se malŝtonigita), Pizaĵo verdstelana, Kokideto Zamenhofa, Terpomoj rostitaj laŭ E. A. N. A., Melopepo laŭ U. E. A., Vaksfaboj laŭ Spertularo, kaj Internaciaĵo Ruse Garnita, k.t.p., all the way down to Kafo Samideana, a thoroly well prepared and enjoyable repast. I rather doubt, however, whether all of us noticed what good things we ate, for the tables were one hum of busy conversation and delighted merriment. In fact it was clear that even here in frigid Boston nothing stronger than kafo samideana was needed to set our tongues a chattering.



"Sucker-aĵoj"

But oh! the wise committee! Begging a word with us while yet we were lingering over our Framba Kremglaciaĵo laŭ Amerika Esperantisto, they introduced a technical problem of grave import, the translation of the word for "lollipops" and to aid us in our vocabulary work distributed one lollipop to each of us. Some one at Mr. Lee's table won the honors by the apt translation "sucker"-aĵoj, and we all proceeded to test their staying capacity. Then—ah then!—the ruse of the committee became apparent for when one by one the speakers were called upon and rose to express their fervor and steadfastness, their hopes and their resolves, and all the humors of a propagandist's life, not a whisper was heard, not even from the ladies big or little—'cause why? their mouths were otherwise taken up and they were engrossed in the twin delights of honeyed words upon the ear and liquid sweetness on the tongue.

What were the speeches about? Well, that's not so easy to recall, after dinner speeches never are. For one thing Mr. Bardorf happily announced our decision to make Mr. Payson honorary president for life, and we all gave a cheer for the leader who has meant so much for Esperanto in the past three years. Mr. Morton with his usual felicity of manner took upon himself the paternity of the Boston Congress, as in the past he has sired the other congresses and we trust may long be expected to continue the good work.

Mr. Klajin entertained us with humorous but pointed stories of a foreigner's difficulties with English and other modern languages and explained how he, a Rumanian, was an apposite and convincing refutation of the theoretical assertion of the late Prof. Munsterburg that an Esperantist of the Balkans would not be understandable to an American samideano.

Other speakers were Mr. Flikop, Mr. Lee, Dr. Lowell, Mr. Sussmuth, and Miss Butler, and Mr. Willis Hutchins, a talented member of the Boston club, delighted us with several magnificent songs.



Last but not least, little Miss Garson-Ferrer, a five-year-old Esperantist from Algeria recited faultlessly two long pieces in Esperanto to the admiration of us all.

Mr. Bardorf closed the evening by announcing the "Star Spangled Banner" which such few of us as knew the words and music sang while the rest of us tried to, vainly as usual.

Even the late hour of our departure was not enough for some but they must linger in the lobbies for affectionate good-nights.

Perhaps we have traduced some and forgotten others, but if so they must forgive it, and remember that in the delirium of the banquet, we both see with colored glasses, and enjoy the loosened tongues and then forget the individual in the entrain of the whole.





Landlubbers Aship and Ashore

THE PLYMOUTH EXCURSION

It was a joyous bunch of pilgrims that set off from the Vendome Saturday morning for the birthplace of Americanism. True, our numbers were somewhat diminished by the fact that the heavy rains of the preceding week had necessitated postponement of the spectacle; still as long as a crowd of Esperantists can hear one another talk they are happy. Emerging from the subway at Dewey Square, our green flags flying and awaking the cheers of passing merrymakers, we marched along Atlantic Avenue past the great wholesale shoe dealers to the piers. Thanks to the postponement the boat was not overcrowded, and we got good seats on the forward deck for the sail down the sightly harbor, past the drumlin islands and hidden fortresses, past lighthouses and projecting beaches into the salt, salt sea. Not all of us turned out good sailors, however, even the heartiest sought a headrest in the bow cabin where the sound of our voices—we were singing "Kaj Esperanto" and several other Esperanto melodies to the roll of the boat—was far away and the rail was near. One or two of the invalids faced the music and a young hospital grew up on the foredeck.



Comforting the Afflicted

Our need of a common music book was sadly apparent and we could all appreciate the excellent work Harmonio is doing; how much of fervor and unchaining of self there is in song. Isn't this a thing we need to cultivate more? We are well endowed with samideanoj who can present us with thrilling and beautiful melodies—witness the two pieces by Miss Maria Bird entitled "Zamenhof" and "Saluto al la Verda Stelo" bestowed on us at the Congress, or the anthem of noble words and music which Samideano Keyes has prepared. (We suggest that one of the first evenings of each congress be devoted to a "sing," so that we may be able always to give evidence of the beauty and adaptability of our sweet-toned Esperanto, and likewise so that we may get together—all of us—in at least one feature of the program.) But perhaps some of the others won't agree, some of the young couples on the boat were pretty well preoccupied off by themselves. Just why the samidean(in)oj chose the windiest, coldest spot on the boat no one knows, but it was evidently a case of keep close together to keep warm.

We reached Plymouth Landing about 12 o'clock and were forthwith besieged by a small army of runners for the countless eating places that have sprung up mushroom-like over the little town. We marched by them up thru the town, past its century old dwellings to the Pilgrim Church where we were invited to rest our weary limbs. Here we learned that the eating arrangements—for here we were expecting to eat—had been postponed along with the Pageant, so there was nothing for it but to proceed back down the hill. We strolled along the street—there's only one real street in Plymouth, Main St., of course—vainly searching for a place where all could eat together, but as some grew impatient and found refreshment for themselves, we concluded to do likewise. Our own particular group got a "real New England boiled dinner" in the home of a John Alden descendant—whom, incidentally, we converted, or at least enlightened—and then came out to again walk the streets. Honestly speak-

ing, there was nothing much to see in Plymouth town except a few old houses, all flaringly advertising for roomers or mealers, or anyway for visitors' money, and there wasn't a quahog in sight. We strolled down to the museum, Pilgrim Hall, which has some wonderful relics and huge paintings, and we put our names in the big visitors' book. The shades of the old Pilgrims seemed to be there to forbid any unseemly enjoyment of the relics—bibles and matchlocks, and utensils Indian and colonial. Feeling quite like a Pilgrim Sunday, it occurred to us to proceed to Burial Hill and there look over the gravestones for texts of consolation. We gathered on the summit in mid-afternoon and enjoyed the cooling breezes and the shade until the party was all together. Meantime our leaders, Miss Goldings and Miss Meriam, had been busy, and by devious ways of intricate intrigue and pleading had obtained that which we sought most, admission to the Pageant rehearsal.



Ye Old Time Religion

Even as we waited on the hill the bells tolled and up from the village came a procession of quaint-clad figures: young man and maid and children, Miles Standish in his iron corselet, and the elder with his book. There just before our eyes, a service was begun, reverently and honestly despite the old-time apparel. Hymns old yet new were sung, and we, even we, could join in the singing, for a provident committee had distributed song leaflets; prayer also—tho medoubts an it was as longwinded as in the days of yore,—and then the players marched back down the hill, back to the modern tasks of this exciting time in their everyday habitations scattered over the hillside. That was, I think, the apogee of the Plymouth trip. Our day was not over; our untiring leaders dragged us down to the street and crammed us into a sight-seeing auto for a trip to "the Indian Village" by the side of Billington Sea.

Here we saw the Indians—a tribe of full-bloods or more-than-half Indians who had lately abandoned a civilized mode of life in their comfortable homes on the Maine coast to come and play Indian and sell Canadian baskets, moccasins from Brockton, and postcards from Hoboken. By great good fortune the old chief still knew a little of his native Passamaquoddy tongue, so one of our ardent propagandists tackled the tribe then and there, and perhaps there'll be some day a wild tribe talking Esperanto ready to **skalpi** the pale-faces who cannot **amikiĝi per la kara lingvo.** Our congress treasurer manifested some inclination to join the tribe but was persuaded at last that the Abenaki dialects are yet harder than....(We won't mention it.) On the return bounce we tuned up a bit to the scornful bewilderment of the native residents.

Arriving at the waterfront, we paid our due homage to the "Rock," now once more enfolded by the waves as it ought to be—yet, alas! still bulwarked about as in a coffin by a modern cement wall. Still the rock is "there," and we can't lose the spot, whether or not the sea waves wash the old boulder away. The party was feeling hungry again, so we enjoyed a bite at a little lunch room—"part of what you get with your Congress ticket"; then as it was almost dusk and the Viking ship began to fidget, we made our way within the sacred portals of the Pageant.

Thanks to the thoughtfulness of the Pageant Committee in Boston, and the courtesy of a Pageant member we had the privilege of our pick of the grandstand seats, and watched the manoeuvring of ships and canoes and spotlights. A wide arena lay stretched before us hedged in inland by tiers of seats upon the natural slope; seaward by a fringe of shrubbery from beyond which over the water came the voice of the "Rock" clear and resonant. In the offing the Mayflower lay at anchor, on the benches to our right and in the entrance lane a motley mass of masquerading humanity drifted and rested. There seemed some delay at first and some of our party got clamorous that the orange-robed Norsemen come to blows with their redskin foes. At last a directress with a megaphone ran upon the arena and in masterly manner produced order out of chaos—we couldn't say how vigorous her speech was, the megaphone was pointed the other way—anyhow the men got on the jump; the Indians paddled out; the Vikings sailed in and even landed (by a miraculous gangplank) only to be frightened off and their leader wounded by the redskins (loud expressions of approval from our bloodthirsty New York samideano).

Well, we're not going to narrate the whole story of the Pageant, in fact we didn't see it all, and do not wish to overtax the credulity of distant samideanoj with colorful descriptions of the whole affair; enough that we saw the Norsemen and Hendrik Hudson and the lilies of France and the English explorers, and over and above it all smelt the wind wafted in over the ocean and watched the Mayflower in the distance as dusk enfolded her about. Then about the time when the plowboy digging his furrow received Tyndall's promise of the Book of books, some one looked at his watch and forthwith the nervous began to stir us up about train connections.

Reluctantly we turned away from the Pageant, scarce begun, and from the harbor and the rock, aye, and from the past and the congress, and strolled up to await our electric car. Who strolled away with whom is a question but we 24 were all together when the car came up—even more—to add to our joy, Mr. Sussmuth, who had managed by desperate efforts to make his way overland from Providence, got into the car. So we came home together a tired but hilarious band, and were delighted enough to get back to Boston and to bed sometime in the wee small hours of Sunday morning.



Enirejo de Pierce Bldg.

RESUMO DE LA E. A. N. A. KONGRESO

La XIV-a kongreso E. A. N. A. okazis Julion 13-16, je la Hotelo Vendome, Boston, Mass., Usono. Ĉeestis proksimume 50 anoj. Merkredon matene Prez. Payson malfermis la kunsidojn. Oni eldonacis ekzemplerojn de du kantoj verkitaj de Maria T. Bird. Sek. Lee raportis pri sia laboro kaj pri la statistiko de progreso de la tuta mondo kiun li preparas. Help-Sek. Meriam priparolis la laboron de la Centra Oficejo kaj rakontis la progresojn en Usono kaj priparolis la rilatan laboron de la Komitato por Internacia Lingvo de Washington. La kasisto, B. P. Mann, en sia raporto prezentis la ĝojindan fakton ke dum la jaro oni pagis ĉiujn ŝuldojn de la asocio inkluzive $520 de kontoj de antaŭaj jaroj; sole la help-sek. kaj red. restas nepagitaj. F-ino Butler de la Aga Komitato diris kiel la komitato dum la jaro dividis sian laboron kaj pretigis buĝet-sistemon. Ankaŭ ŝi donis raporton de la Komitato por Eldonoj, kiun S-ino Horn estris kun saĝaj rekomendoj. La Financa Komitato, estro F-ino Leavitt, sendis raporton pri siaj studoj kaj provbuĝetoj. La ekzamena Komitato, S-ro Hetzel, raportis pligrandigon de la prezoj kaj statistikon, kaj proponis specialajn ekzamenojn por ne-angla-parolantoj. Dum la posttag-

mezo oni veturis aŭtomobile al Bunker Hill Monumento kaj preter la domo de Paul Revere kaj aliaj notindaĵoj bostonaj.

En la vespero okazis Propaganda kunveno kie oni paroladis pri la lingvo, ties ecoj kaj progresoj, kaj finis per drameta traduko de "Kiam Silenti." (A. E., Okt. 1919.)

Ĵaŭdon Propagandestro Maury raportis pri sia komitato. S-ino Roblin prezentis projekton por parolanta pupo kun Esperanto paroliloj. Oni elektis D-ron Simonek delegito nia je Praha, kaj subskribis la proponon de Philadelphia ke oni invitu la tutmondan kongreson de 1926 al tiu urbo. S-ro Bardorf komencis diskuton pri regionaj asocieroj. S-ro Sayers sugestiis pligrandigon de la kotizo. D-ro Lowell klarigis la proponitan fondon por libroj, kaj Prez. Payson rakontis la malfacilecojn kaj kostegon de eldonado. Dum la unua posttagmeza spertulara kunveno oni diskutis la uzadon de E. ĉu kiel sola interkomunikilo, ĉu kiel kromlingvo inter samlingvaj samideanoj. Dum la dua Sek. Lee disdonis Esperanto fakajn laborojn al la speciale interesataj. S-ro Sussmuth sekve priparolis novan oficejon de li starigitan en New York, kiu proponas al si ĉiumaniere peranti Esperantaĵojn kaj Esperanton. Multaj aprobis kaj kelkaj tuj aniĝis al tiu akcia kompanio.

Vendredon matene D-ro Lowell daŭrigis la diskuton pri librofondaĵo. Sekve oni diskutis la Garantian Fondon kaj rajtigis la Centran Oficejon ke ĝi petu subskribojn. Oni elektis jena nova oficistaro:

Prez.—Charles F. Bardorf el Montreal, Kanado.
V. P.—J. J. Sussmuth el Union Hill, N. J.
Sek.—G. W. Lee el Boston, Mass.
Help-Sek.—F-ino E. J. Meriam el Boston, Mass.
Kas.—B. P. Mann el Washington, D. C.

La Rezolucia Komitato inter aliaj rez. proponis: gratulojn al la Eŭropaj samideanoj, salutojn al Prahaa kongreso, celon ke oni starigu instruon en la lernejoj, dankojn, k. t. p. S-ro Payson sekve kondukis Prez. Bardorf al la estra seĝo kaj gratulis lin kaj nin pro nia elekto. Posttagmezon la oficistaro nova kaj antikva kunvenis por priparoli la agadon de la komencanta jaro. Vespere oni festenis en la hotelo kaj multaj ĝuis la humorajn kaj saĝajn parolojn. Notinde estas ke ĉiu estis klare aŭdata, ĉar antaŭ la parolado oni disdonis longedaŭrajn sucsukeraĵojn kaj nur la parolanto troviĝis kun buŝo malplena.

Sabaton 25 vojaĝis al Plymouth, kie komencis la liberecaj idealoj de Novanglio kaj de Ameriko. Bedaŭrinde ĉar pro pluvo oni estis prokrastinta la "Pilgrim Pageant," ni povis vidi nur la komencajn aktojn de tiu grava historia spektaklo. Tamen ni ĝuis la marveturon kaj la antikvan urbon kaj la kostumojn, kaj precipe ke ni povas esti kune.

Dimanĉon ni diservis je la "Eklezio de Ĉiuj Nacioj," grava religia entrepreno bostona, kie diversaj parohoj malgrandaj aŭ malriĉaj trovas apartajn kapeletojn por sia diservo. La okazo estis dediĉita al nia amita D-ro Dutton, mondkonata pro sia Esperanta propagando ĉe la "Christian Endeavor."

FIRST REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Fellow-Members of the Esperanto Association of North America.

In behalf of myself and my colleagues on the Executive Committee, I take pleasure in announcing the following appointments of chairmen of standing committees:

Propaganda, Dr. D. O. S. Lowell.
Finance, Mr. J. D. Hailman.
Publications, Mr. Norman W. Frost.
Examinations, Mr. Henry W. Hetzel.

The cooperation of our entire membership is earnestly desired in making this a banner year for activity and progress. It will be especially well for local workers in each community to realize that the fruits of their labors can be rendered permanent only by bringing their students and recruits into the full Esperanto life. Interest which is purely local, or confined to simple pleasure in learning and reading the language, has not enough to feed on, and soon dies out. The aim of every Esperanto teacher or leader should be a 100 per cent. enrollment of his pupils or recruits in the Esperanto Association of North America and on the subscription list of **Amerika Esperantisto.** A doubled or trebled body of supporters for the Association and the magazine will place both in a position to render immeasureably larger service to Esperanto and to the whole membership. Let us get to work on this basis.

With fraternal greetings,

James F. Morton, Jr.
Chairman of the Executive Committee

LA ESPERANTO

Vortoj de Novulo

Melodio laŭ la itala popolkanto "Santa Lucia"

Mi staras sub la lun'
En blua maro
Kaj sole pensas nun
Bone pri l' homaro.
Ja min komprenas nur
Homameganto
"Kaj Esperanto."

Ekvenu nova hor',
Anoncu l' amon
Forigu el la kor'
Bestan la malamon.
Cin amo benos ja
Homameganto
"Kaj Esperanto."

Nek estu riĉa hom'
Nek malriĉulo,
Por ĉiu estu dom'
Ĉiu liberulo!
Ja min komprenas nur
Homameganto
"Kaj Esperanto."

—El Esp. Laboristo.